



## Arafat Dawdles as the Reality of Self-Rule Sets In

By Carlyle Murphy  
*Washington Post Service*

TUNIS — Office computers and files are packed. The lab equipment and books at Al Qods School are crated. And Palestinians have created a booming market in second-hand furniture as they sell what will not fit into the crowded homes of relatives back home in Gaza and Jericho.

The only thing missing is a departure date. "We are packing," said a Palestine Liberation Organization official. "But still nobody knows anything. We are waiting for the chairman to decide when to return."

More than a month after the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho came under limited Palestinian self-rule, Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, has tarried in this Mediterranean capital, refusing to begin the most significant — and surely most difficult — journey of his political career.

Mr. Arafat, 64, now faces his biggest test: Will he be able to create jobs, and can he fashion an administration for the people whom he has claimed to represent for more than three decades?

But instead of rushing to Jericho, seat of the newly autonomous Palestinian government, Mr. Arafat is taking his time, embrac-

rass even some of his most stalwart allies. "The beginning is not so encouraging," a PLO loyalist said. "Our performance or style is not good. One month has passed now, and the work is dragging slowly. Our relatives in Gaza are calling every day and asking 'When are you coming?'"

Mr. Arafat justified his delay by demanding that the international community first make good on promises of financial aid.

The tactic apparently worked. Last Friday in Paris, the United States, the European Union, Japan and wealthy Arab states — which have pledged \$2.5 billion for the new Palestinian Authority over the next five years — agreed to provide \$42 million for the first three months of its operation.

But longtime observers of the Palestinian leader say there are other reasons for his procrastination.

Chief among these, they suggest, is Mr. Arafat's reluctance to deal with the politically damaging, sometimes humiliating aspects of the self-rule agreement he signed May 4 in Cairo with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Mr. Arafat has sold the agreement to his people as the first step to an independent Palestinian state. But for now, the Palestinian leader is on a very short leash. Israel

controls external borders and foreign policy and imposed scores of other economic and political limitations on the PLO-run government. For example, it retains a veto over individuals joining the Palestinian police force and required that Mr. Arafat call himself "chairman" of the new 24-member Palestinian Authority, rather than "president of Palestine."

"Arafat thinks that whatever agreement he has accepted he would be able to change the negative aspects when he is there," said Suliman Najab, a critic who nevertheless maintains ties with the chairman. Mr. Najab said he did not think Mr. Arafat could make changes, "because the agreement is very clear in tying the hands of Arafat and in defining the ceiling of his authority."

"He lied too much to market this agreement," said a PLO critic, who also retains his ties with the organization and is paid by it. "He knows he's lying, but unfortunately his people believed this lying."

"After some months, people will discover this symbol is not like their belief. They did not know him like we did. They will discover what he promised is not true. It's not independence, and the Israelis are not leaving."

Another concern for Mr. Arafat is that he

must begin negotiating the next stage in Palestinian self-rule with the Israelis, including the organization of elections and redeployment of Israeli troops in the rest of the West Bank. But no one expects the next round of talks to be any easier than the tortuous one that produced the May 4 pact, especially since the volatile issue of security for Jewish settlements in the West Bank will be on the table.

Once home, the PLO leader will also be confronted with significant political opposition. After the massacre of at least 29 Palestinians by a Jewish gunman at a Hebron mosque in February, young Palestinians burned Mr. Arafat in effigy. Many others, politicized by the six-year uprising against Israeli rule, are contemptuous of his govern-

ing style.

Mr. Arafat is well known for refusing to delegate responsibility and for jetting around the world at crucial decision-making times.

"We think Arafat must behave in a new way, a democratic way," said Samir Ghosheh, a sometime critic who has accepted the post of labor minister in the new government. "Now we are talking about the future. Arafat cannot control by the same way and style."

## Vatican And Israel Establish Full Ties

By Clyde Haberman  
*New York Times Service*

JERUSALEM — Fulfilling a commitment made six months ago when they officially recognized each other, Israel and the Vatican established full diplomatic relations on Wednesday.

Alliance diplomats said NATO, eager to end Russian delays in signing the Partnership for Peace plan for closer military ties, wanted to send a message to Moscow. NATO foreign ministers set out clear limits to the wider relationship at a meeting in Istanbul last week, insisting that Russia would not be given any kind of veto over NATO's decision-making process.

At a meeting with former Soviet bloc states in Istanbul on Friday, NATO and Russia plunged into a dispute about key issues of European security, including future NATO expansion and arms control.

## Nigeria Junta's Foe Vows to Surface

LAGOS (AFP) — Moshood O. K. Abiola, the wealthy businessman who declared himself president of Nigeria, will make a public appearance this week in defiance of the junta that is hunting him an opposition spokesman said Wednesday.

Oyo Opadokun, secretary of the National Democratic Coalition, which backs Mr. Abiola's claim to power, said Mr. Abiola would come out of hiding and that "it will be a public event, at which the press, including the international media, will be in attendance."

Mr. Abiola, who is believed to have comfortably won a presidential election a year ago that was annulled by the military, evaded police surrounding his Lagos residence, went into hiding and declared himself "president and commander in chief of the armed forces of Nigeria." The junta has charged him with treason.

## Light and Sound Show in Quebec

MONTREAL (AP) — Scientists speculated Wednesday that a meteorite was responsible for hundreds of reports across Quebec of a streaking tail of fire across the night sky, followed by a sonic boom.

"Based on all the eyewitness reports, which are very consistent, the most plausible hypothesis is that it was a rock that entered our atmosphere," Pierre Lacombe, astronomer and director of the Montreal Planetarium, said Wednesday. Mr. Lacombe said the rock was probably not larger than a soccer ball but was traveling at 50 to 60 kilometers per second (30 to 35 miles per second) when it entered the atmosphere. Friction caused it to heat up into the fireball that many reported seeing.

## 26 Held in Murder of French Deputy

MARSEILLE (AP) — French police detained 26 suspected members of the Riviera underworld Wednesday in connection with the murder of a conservative member of Parliament and anti-corruption crusader.

A judge later ordered the release of the two prime suspects, in jail since March, saying there was not enough evidence to keep holding them but that they still faced charges in the case.

The police said the swoop targeted suspected associates of these two men, Epiphane Pericolo and Denis Labadie. They are accused of carrying out the Feb. 25 murder of the legislator, Yann Piat. She was found slain in her car. The police said the suspects detained Wednesday included delinquents and restaurant and bar owners from Toulon and Hyeres.

## Canada Raises Fee on U.S. Fishermen

TORONTO (WP) — Canada imposed a stiff new fee Wednesday on American fishing vessels passing through its west-coast waterways in an attempt to reduce what it said was overfishing of Canadian salmon.

The move imposes a fee of 1,500 Canadian dollars, or about \$1,100, on each American fishing boat moving through Canadian interior ocean passages. Washington and Oregon fishermen often pass to the east of Vancouver Island and through similar, smaller channels as they head north to fish off of Alaska.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Dutch Rail System Resuming Service

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The Dutch railroad system slowly returned to life Wednesday as unions called on members to end a three-day strike over job cuts. But it was unclear whether all members would heed the call.

Netherlands Rail said most domestic services were beginning to resume operation, and trains set for international destinations were likely to start running.

Hundreds of traffic and pollution control officers hit the streets of Athens on Wednesday ready to slap heavy fines on all types of vehicles as part of a new government effort to control smog. Cars illegally parked in 260 key locations around the city center will be fined 25,000 drachmas (\$100), double the normal rate.

China Northwest Airlines has grounded its fleet of Soviet-made Tupolev planes for safety checks after 160 people died in last week's crash of a TU-154, an airline spokesman said Wednesday.

All Nippon Airways applied Wednesday to begin a twice-weekly flights between Osaka and Qingdao in September, the first scheduled international service to the northeastern Chinese city.

## Russia to Be Ruthless on Gangsters

By Fred Hiatt  
*Washington Post Service*

SAO PAULO — President Boris N. Yeltsin has signed a decree that would go a long way toward controlling crime in this country.

But other faction leaders in the State Duma condemned the decree as a violation of Russia's new constitution of existing law and of international human rights norms.

Boris Zolotukhin, a liberal and an author of the constitution endorsed by Mr. Yeltsin and approved by voters in December, called the decree "a threat to civilized legal procedures." The leader of the Communists Party, Gennadi Zyuganov, said the measures grossly violate current laws and deprive the legislature of its proper role.

The lead article in the Thursday edition of *Izvestia* reported that the decree, while likely to prove politically popular, might lead to "arbitrary rule" by Russia's repressive structures, which, oddly enough, are called law-enforcement structures.

Accustomed to low crime rates and little media coverage of crimes, Russians have been shocked by a wave of contract murders, car-bombings, hijackings, rapes and other crimes in the last two years. In the first five months of this year, the number of murders in Moscow increased by 41 percent compared with the same period last year, a Moscow police official said.

## Vatican Panel Urges Limits on Families Church Minimizes Report

By Alan Cowell  
*New York Times Service*

ROME — As the Vatican pursues a strident campaign against what it sees as feminist proposals on birth control due at a major population conference, one of its own panels has urged limits on family sizes to avert "insoluble problems" caused by runaway population growth.

The report by lay scientists from the Pontifical Academy of Sciences even went so far as to say that families should have no more than two children per couple, a remarkable assertion from an institution sponsored by the Vatican, the archicrusade against abortion and artificial birth control.

Moreover, the study not only contradicted the Vatican's official line which disputes the idea of a broad consensus on the urgency of population problems, but also seemed to undermine the Roman Catholic Church's authority in advance of the population conference in Cairo in September.

"There is a need to contain births in order to avoid creating insoluble problems which could arise if we were to renounce our responsibilities to future generations," the study said.

Longer life spans and advanced medical care, it went on, "have made it unthinkable to sustain indefinitely a birth rate that notably exceeds the level of two children per couple — in other words, the requirement to guarantee the future of humanity."

The report did not go into specific family-planning techniques — the Vatican permits only the "rhythm method" of sexual abstinence during ovulation — but it said there was an "unavoidable need to contain births globally."

The study, which reportedly infuriated Pope John Paul II, emerged as the Vatican prepared to notch up its campaign against proposals to be discussed at the Cairo gathering, which the Roman Catholic hierarchy fears, will legitimize abortion and free access by adolescents to contraceptives.

On Tuesday, 114 of the church's 139 cardinals, the Pope's most senior advisers, unanimously endorsed an appeal by John Cardinal O'Connor of New York against what he called "cultural imperialism" at the Cairo conference, leading to "abortion on demand, sexual promiscuity and distorted notions of the family."



RAIL STRIKE IN BRITAIN — A security guard walking on a deserted platform at King's Cross station in London on Wednesday as a one-day strike by signal operators idled the nation's rail system. Road traffic was snarled across the country. Another strike is set for next Wednesday.

## After Socialist Defeat, Rocard Offers To Drop Run for French Presidency

By William Drozdiak  
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — Accepting the lion's share of the blame for taking his party to its worst electoral defeat in three decades, the French Socialist Party leader, Michel Rocard, offered Wednesday to stand aside as a candidate in next year's race to succeed President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Rocard's decision willingness to jettison a political career spanning four decades unless he receives a fresh vote of confidence followed elections Sunday to the European Parliament, which gave the Socialists only 14.5 percent of the vote.

The disastrous showing by what for many years was Western Europe's most influential leftist party has provoked an upsurge in the Socialist ranks as its members struggle to find a new message, and perhaps a new leader, that could guide them to power once Mr. Mitterrand ends his second seven-year term as president next year.

As the party's directors met Wednesday to consider the consequences of the vote and examine their bleak future, Mr. Rocard announced that he would no longer lay claim to being the natural candidate of the Socialists.

Whoever wants to and has something to propose can be a candidate," he said. "No one can claim to have a hold on the position."

Polls show that Mr. Rocard would be easily defeated in the presidential election by the leading conservative contenders, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and the Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac.

Younger Socialists, stuck with a 63-year-old leader who looks unfeeling, have been looking for alternative candidates who might stitch together a new majority.

Jacques Delors has been touted as a possible savior when he finishes his 10-year stint as president of the European Commission at the end of the year. But Mr. Delors, 68, is seen by many French voters as a cold technician with little political experience.

Nonetheless, Mr. Delors's standing with French voters surpasses that of Mr. Rocard, who has been unable to translate his popularity as prime minister into solid backing for a presidential run.

Polls indicate Mr. Delors would run even against Mr. Chirac but probably lose to Mr. Balladur.

A former foreign minister, Mr. Rocard, a Mitterrand loyalist, said a group of old guard Socialists

## Yemen Fighting Slows as UN Aide Presses for Talks

REUTERS

ADEN, Yemen — Yemen's rival armies held their fire Wednesday in an uneasy lull in fighting around the southern stronghold of Aden, and a United Nations envoy was due back in the north for further talks on a possible cease-fire.

Mr. Delors has vowed to concentrate on finishing his job in Brussels and refuse to present himself as a direct challenge to Mr. Rocard.

"Nobody can accuse me of obstructing the Socialist Party's natural candidate in any way," he said this week.

Mr. Mitterrand has consistently sought to undermine Mr. Rocard's candidacy, believing that he lacks both a modern vision and the political sophistication to lead France into the 21st century, his associates say.

A close Mitterrand ally, former Culture Minister Jack Lang, has been tempted to challenge Mr. Rocard, but even the president is said to be wary of his potential.

The talks are expected to center on efforts to reconcile widely divergent northern and southern views on how to enforce a cease-fire.

Mr. Brahim has reported progress in trying to broker a truce.

The San'a government said it was willing to discuss reconvening a prewar military commission that included teams of five officers each from Jordan and Oman, plus the military attachés of the United States and France.

Mr. Brahim is rapidly emerging as a charismatic vote-getter, especially among young people and poor workers who are disgusted with the political establishment.

The San'a government said it

would be supported the decree. The mayor of Moscow, Yuri M. Luzhkov, also welcomed the measure, saying

it would "go a long way toward controlling crime in this country."

But other faction leaders in the State Duma condemned the decree as a violation of Russia's new constitution of existing law and of international human rights norms.

Boris Zolotukhin, a liberal and an author of the constitution endorsed by Mr. Yeltsin and approved by voters in December, called the decree "a threat to civilized legal procedures."

The measure allows the police and counterintelligence officials to detain suspects for up to 30 days without judicial authorization. It also permits the tax police and other authorities to examine confidential financial records and search business enterprises and automobiles, apparently without warrants. It calls for certain cities with high crime rates to be placed under regimes of "special control."

The head of the Federal Counterintelligence Service, the former KGB, said that certain "excesses"

might occur under Mr. Yeltsin's decree. But the official, Sergei Stepashin, told *Izvestia* that such excesses would be few and that only extraordinary measures could cope with "a real war of criminal mafia clans" now raging in Russia.

The ultranationalist leader Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky

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To call from country to country, or back to the U.S., dial the WorldPhone number of the country you're calling from.

Antigua	Cyprus	Guatemala	169	Netherlands(CW)	Spain(CW)




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# THE AMERICAS / JAPANESE TOURISTS

## A Proper, Mostly Majestic, U.S. Welcome Precision and Impeccable Manners for Emperor and Empress

By Catherine S. Manegold

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — They emerge from their limousine buffed and polished, silent and waving, slightly stooped, as if fixed in a permanent bow. Cameras whir. Pleasantries are exchanged. Months of planning and mountains of expense vanish in a moment.

Their majesties move on.

It is not easy being imperial. As Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and their party travel from city to city in a private Boeing 747-400, an identical plane follows behind, in case of breakdowns. As many as 17 limousines snake through city streets.

But they are not immune to trouble. The 13-ton armor-plated Cadillac that met the couple in Atlanta had a flat tire — one of its super-steel-belted radials that are supposed to be tough enough to withstand bullet shocks. The tire was changed, and the party went on its way.

Buses trail behind, carrying a retinue of more than 50 that includes the imperial hairdresser, several gentlemen and ladies in waiting and their assistants, the grand steward, the grand master of ceremonies, the emperor's doctor and other officials who handle matters from where to go to what to wear.

At every stop, every detail is sown home to Tokyo by a busload of 53 Japanese journalists who smoke with wild abandon, complain constantly about the heat and endlessly update editors over palm-size cellular telephones. During ceremonies at the White House, at least five reporters simultaneously whispered stray details into the cyberspace over the Pacific. All the while, the whole event was being televised live in Japan.

As emperor and empress sweep through a 16-day, 11-city tour of

the United States, trying to put friendship and communion over competition and mistrust, the cultural divide has mostly been obscured by good manners, a huge amount of planning and an innate American awe in the presence of royalty. But the divide is always lurking.

At almost every stop, guests are warned not to speak unless spoken to, and they miraculously comply. Walls are painted, streets are swept, pools are drained and sanitized, in case of breakdowns. A American couple offered their house to their majesties during a later stop in a city the Japanese Embassy did not want disclosed. But there will

### One dessert — sweets shaped like pieces of sushi — fell about as flat as mint pork rinds might among Americans in Tokyo.

housed President Bill Clinton's first official state dinner on Monday night. But one dessert — sweets shaped like pieces of sushi — fell about as flat as mint pork rinds might among Americans in Tokyo. And the forks and knives on at least one table were completely out of order.

The formal dinner, too, put the classicism and understatement of Japanese style in sharp contrast with the exuberant excesses of some American guests. The empress, whose manner is as demure as her attire is elegant, does not even color her nails.

But the muted approach was not for Jane Fonda, who wore a diving neckline on a dark velvet dress adorned with billowy flowers, or the fashion designer Diane von Furstenberg, who arrived in a pastel concoction that looked like an explosion in a sherbet factory.

### AMERICAN TOPICS

#### Court Upholds Right To Post Signs in Yard

Communities may not stop anyone from posting a sign in the front yard or a banner in the window announcing one's politics or the baby's arrival. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in a 9-to-0 opinion.

The ruling, concerning an anti-sign ordinance in Ladue, Missouri, a wealthy suburb of St. Louis, shows how municipalities, in trying to control visual blight, may be infringing on constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech.

Ladue's ordinance generally prohibited all signs except for real estate signs, road and safety hazard signs, health inspection signs, public transportation markers and commercial signs in commercially zoned or industrial districts.

The ordinance was challenged by Margaret Gillo who, in late 1990 as the U.S.-led war with Iraq was imminent, put a small anti-war sign in the second-floor window of her colonial-style home. The sign said "For Peace in the Gulf."

Justice John Paul Stevens wrote for the court, "Signs that react to a local happening or express a view on a controversial issue both reflect and animate change in the life of a community." He acknowledged, however, that "unlike oral speech, signs take up space and may obstruct views, distract motorists, displace alternative uses for land and pose other problems that legitimately call for regulation."

The ruling does not affect cities' ability to regulate the size and number of home signs, and Justice Stevens suggested residents themselves, trying to keep up property values, are likely a check on sign proliferation.

#### Short Takes

Doctors should improve their handwriting, the American Medical Association says. Indecipherable prescriptions are legendary. The association's board of trustees found that prescription errors "are not rare events." It said that nearly one in 25 hospital patients in the United States suffers an adverse reaction to something done by a doctor or the hospital. Excluding surgery, prescription errors are the leading cause of such problems.

The U.S. Postal Service is losing millions of dollars from the fraudulent rigging of some of country's 1.4 million postage meters, according to the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress. About 46 percent of U.S. mail is metered, producing more than twice the revenue of stamps. But, the office said, most of the machines in use today still employ essentially the same mechanical technology of the first machines introduced in the 1920s. The office said postal officials should press meter manufacturers to develop newer machines that would be less vulnerable to fraud.

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*International Herald Tribune.*

## Henry Mancini, 'Moon River' Composer, Dies at 70

By Richard Severo

*New York Times Service*

Henry Mancini, 70, a prolific composer whose music was heard in hundreds of films and television shows and who won four Academy Awards in a career that spanned more than 40 years, died of cancer Tuesday at his home in Los Angeles.

Counting the movies for which he wrote music for just a scene or two, as he did when he was a fledgling staff composer with Universal-International for six years in the 1950s, Mr. Mancini's work was heard in nearly 250 films.

He worked quickly and his output was prodigious. His best-known songs were "Moon River," which was sung by Audrey Hepburn in the 1961 movie "Breakfast at Tiffany's," and "Days of Wine and Roses," which was the basis of thematic material used in the 1962 movie of the same name, starring Jack Lemmon and Lee Remick.

At the time of his death Mr. Mancini was completing work on a musical-theater adap-

tion of "Victor/Victoria." He had written 25 new songs for the production, which is scheduled to open on Broadway this fall.

### Marcel Mouloudji, 71, Singer And Poet in Postwar France

*Associated Press*

PARIS — Marcel Mouloudji, 71, a popular singer and poet in postwar France known for his mellow, trembling voice, died Tuesday in a hospital in Neuilly-sur-Seine, near Paris.

Born in Paris to a Moroccan bricklayer and a mother from Brittany, Mr. Mouloudji was known as "le petit coquelicot" ("the little poppy").

He first stepped onstage in 1932 at the age of 10 in Paris. He gained fame as a singer in the late 1950s, performing songs written by Jacques Prévert, Raymond Queneau and Boris Vian, as well as his own works.

The best known of his recordings include

"Comme un Petit Coquelicot," "Le Déserleur," "Ceux qui s'aiment," and "Un Jeune Tu Verras."

He also appeared in several films from the late 1930s to the late 1950s, and wrote 10 books and four plays.

Takeshi Araki, 78, the former mayor of Hiroshima, Japan, who made a mission of urging the world to abolish nuclear weapons, died of pneumonia Wednesday.

Frank J. Starzl, 90, who as chief executive officer of The Associated Press helped usher in technological improvements and pressed for better coverage of political and economic trends, died Tuesday in Denver.

James B. Pollack, 55, the senior research scientist in the space science division of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, California, died of cancer Monday in San Jose, California.

## Away From Politics

Rabbi Menachem Schneerson left his estate, estimated at less than \$50,000, to the worldwide enterprises of his Lubavitch Hasidic organization, but left no instructions on naming a possible successor. Rabbi Yehuda Krinsky, one of Rabbi Schneerson's aides and the executor of his estate, said the Lubavitch movement was "handcapped and orphaned" by the death of its rebbe, who followers believe will be the Messiah prophesied in the Old Testament.

The police found a trail of red-dyed brown stains leading up Mr. Simpson's driveway. The Times said the drops had been determined to be blood.

Investigators also removed bloodstained patches of carpet from Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco.

A bloody glove found inside Mr. Simpson's house matched a glove found at the scene of the crime, the Times reported. Mr. Weitzman said the police had told him that the glove was not at Mr. Simpson's house.

A conservative minister who favors reconciliation with moderates in the Southern Baptist Convention was narrowly elected president of the largest Protestant denomination in the United States. The Rev. Jim Henry of First Baptist Church in Orlando, Florida, won 55 percent of the vote on the opening day of the denomination's 137th annual meeting.

A killer who wanted his gas chamber execution televised on Phil Donahue's television program screamed, "I'm human! I'm hu-

man!" as he took his last gags in North Carolina. David Lawson, 38, was executed for the 1980 murder of Wayne Shim, who caught Mr. Lawson breaking into his house.

Three men including two brothers described as "chief heroin smugglers for the Gambino crime family, were sentenced to 15 years in prison in New York for racketeering and conspiring to violate federal racketeering charges.

Henry S. Bienen, 55, dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and a political scientist with wide experience as a government consultant, has been named the 15th president of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

## Farrakhan Gets Respectful Welcome At a Mainstream Black Conference

*The Associated Press*

BALTIMORE — He got the loudest applause at public meetings, and audiences in packed auditoriums subsided to a hush when he spoke. The participation by the Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan in a national conference of black leaders showed that if he is not being welcomed into the mainstream, at least he is being welcomed by it.

Other participants said Mr. Farrakhan fit neatly into the crowd of business, academic, political and civil rights leaders who attended the conference, which was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"If I didn't recognize him, and if he didn't have a name tag, I probably wouldn't have realized it was him," said Diane Porter, a representative of the Episcopal Church. "He was completely unlike the person he had been portrayed to be."

Although Mr. Farrakhan denies he is anti-Semitic, his fiery speeches have made him the focus of criticism and led some black leaders to distance themselves from him.

NAACP did not provide a list of those who attended.

Clarence Mitchell 3d, who is a member of a prominent Baltimore family and has been active in the civil rights movement for decades, said Mr. Farrakhan's participation was welcome.

"There have been several other summits where he was excluded, and I did not participate," Mr. Mitchell said. "I thought there should be representation from all segments of the African-American community. And he has a constituency."

At a televised public meeting, Mr. Farrakhan exhorted pregnant black mothers not to have abortions. His mother had tried three times to abort a pregnancy, failing each time, he said.

"After three times, she decided to have the child, and that child was me," he said.

He urged blacks to join the NAACP.

"I do not feel that I am a stranger, that I have been invited into a house that does not belong to me," Mr. Farrakhan said.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Dole Won't Get Behind Curve

WASHINGTON — Taking a clear step toward a race for the Republican nomination for president in 1996, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas has instructed his advisers to seek commitments from political strategists and fund-raisers around the country before other candidates lock them up.

Mr. Dole emphasized in an interview that he had not decided whether to run. But he said he had given the go-ahead for his advisers to move quickly because he did not want other contenders to get an edge in building organizations, as happened in his bid to wrest the Republican nomination from Vice President George Bush in 1988.

Although he has not assembled a preliminary campaign operation, and described the contacts with strategists as informal, Mr. Dole's political action committee, Campaign America, has hired more than a half-dozen field workers in important primary states, including Iowa and New Hampshire.

"Whether or not I do it, you've got to be prepared," Mr. Dole said in a telephone interview. "If you're going to get into this thing, you ought not wait until after next year. If you wait until you decide to do it, you may be behind the curve, I've had that happen to me."

As the Senate Republican leader and the most visible Republican in the country, Mr. Dole would be viewed as an instant front-runner, particularly since no strong challenger has emerged from the field of Republicans who are considering taking on President Bill Clinton.

Echoing Mr. Dole, his advisers said in interviews

that he had not made a decision, but several said they believed that he would probably run. (NYT)

### Return to Scene of the Boast

TRENTON, New Jersey — Like a sinner to the altar, Ed Rollins returned to New Jersey, seeking forgiveness from the same black ministers he once boasted that he had bought.

The Republican campaign consultant stood before the Black Ministers Council in a church basement in Trenton and apologized for claiming last November that he had helped Governor Christie Whitman win election by suppressing black voter turnout.

At the time, Mr. Rollins told reporters that the Whitman campaign had paid black ministers not to encourage their congregations to vote for the incumbent, Governor Jim Florio. He quickly recanted, and a federal inquiry found no evidence of such payments.

"My behavior was inexcusable, and I do come here with deep remorse," Mr. Rollins said, his voice steady, his hands slightly trembling. "I regret what I said. It wasn't true." (NYT)

### Quote / Unquote

President Clinton, unveiling his welfare-reform plan: "We propose to offer people on welfare a simple contract. We will help you get the skills you need, but after two years anyone who can go to work must go to work — in the private sector if possible, in a subsidized job if necessary. But work is preferable to welfare. And it must be enforced."

(NYT)

## Tinkering, Or Real Reform of Welfare?

By Jason DeParle

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — For all its complexity, President Bill Clinton's welfare plan will be judged by one, seemingly simple standard: Does it deliver on his famous pledge "to end welfare as we know it?"

He has reasons to argue that it does. The president has proposed a set of work requirements far stricter than those advocated by his predecessors, and penalties that are far more severe. When his program is fully in place, women who refuse to join a work program will get no more money. Period.

But it is less certain whether Mr. Clinton's program will satisfy the expectation of fundamental change that his own insistently bold language has helped create, and that his political opponents are eager to exploit.

Right after it was presented, Republicans moved quickly to denounce the plan with its slow phase-in, as tepid and small. They called it a defense of welfare rather than an end to it.

"Tinkering," said Governor Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin.

"Exactly wrong," said Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the House minority whip.

But their fervor may reflect a fear that the president is stealing the issue by proposing a stricter plan than any Republican president has proposed. Though Congress is unlikely to act in the short legislative season that remains this year, Mr. Clinton's plan would bring the most significant change since the program began in the New Deal.

"This plan is a step toward ending the current welfare system," said Judith Gueron, president of Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., a New York firm that evaluates welfare programs. "It's not as large a step as was promised, or as the public anticipates. But greater change would require spending a lot more money."

The plan would primarily affect women and children, the 14.3 million who receive monthly checks from Aid to Families With Dependent Children, the main federal welfare program. Its rules would not apply to the mix of state welfare programs that cover single men and women or people with disabilities.

The president's plan would give recipients additional training, but would require those still on the rolls after two years to join a work program. For those who had not found jobs on their own, the programs would offer subsidized jobs at the minimum wage, whether with private employers, governments or nonprofit groups.





# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Rwandans in Distress

### Shameful Dawdling

One can stipulate that the United States has no vital interests or historical ties in Rwanda that might justify sending troops to that tormented country. That said, the Clinton administration chose an awful time to delay logistical aid to United Nations peacekeepers, and a worse time to apply a semantic sponge to crimes against humanity.

Just the other day, President Bill Clinton was in France summing up the memories of a just war against a genocidal foe. Meantime the appalling butchery continues in Rwanda, where rebel militias last week slaughtered three Catholic bishops. The worth of a cease-fire agreement announced on Tuesday remains to be tested. Yet a paralyzed Pentagon quibbles over nickels and dimes instead of rushing U.S. armored vehicles to the first elements of a projected force of 5,500 UN peacekeepers.

The bill to the United Nations for this logistical aid is \$9.5 million, with delivery costs reckoned at about \$6 million; the United Nations is also being charged a leasing fee of \$37,500 for the 50 M-113 armored personnel carriers. Defense officials insist that the

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Flush With Weapons

The death toll in Rwanda would have been horrendous enough if weaponry had been limited to local arms of choice — machine guns and clubs. But imports of small arms, machine guns, mortars, artillery pieces and military vehicles have helped push the estimated toll toward a half-million and counting. A month ago the UN Security Council, to interdict resupply, pronounced a general arms embargo. But the United Nations commander on the ground now says: "The horror show continues. Both sides still have resources and a capability to fight."

A new phase in the old business of arms sales has come into being with the post-Cold War proliferation of ethnic and tribal conflicts within countries. The resulting arms demand has tempted suppliers around an ostensibly more peaceful world to keep their defense industries running and profitable.

Sooner or later, you would think, poorer buyers run up against their credit limits. But what is for a big country a trivial budget of a few million dollars can keep a small country flush with weapons.

This is how the killer Hutu government of Rwanda has received arms or advice from its longtime military patron, France, from Egypt, whose rocket launchers are currently pound-

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Lubavitch Bloc

The worldwide Lubavitch Hasidic movement lost a beloved leader on Sunday when Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson died at the age of 92. Rabbi Schneerson was both a unifying and a divisive figure, charismatic and mysterious. Sometimes criticized for allowing himself to become the center of a cult of personality, the man known as the rebbe was nonetheless respected for molding a small religious sect into a powerful movement with political influence from Eastern Parkway in New York City to Jerusalem. In recent years, the debate about whether he was the messiah overshadowed his accomplishments.

His life spanned a turbulent century, a time that brought suffering and rebirth to world Jewry. According to Lubavitch lore, Rabbi Schneerson was born on April 14, 1902, in Ukraine, studied mathematics and science in Berlin and at the Sorbonne, fled the Nazis in 1941 and immigrated to the United States.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Other Comment

#### Pyongyang Can't Be Ignored

Day by day the crisis caused by North Korea's nuclear weapons program puts the United States in a tighter bind. For half a century, Washington has led the international effort to prevent the spread of atomic arms. When North Korea signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and then rejected its rules, it was an affront to international order that the only remaining superpower could not ignore. Hence the U.S. drive for United Nations economic sanctions against the Pyongyang regime as well as veiled hints of military action.

The nuclear threat is cause for tough measures to prevent a precedent that could encourage other rogue regimes to pursue weapons of mass destruction. Despite these huge stakes, the United States finds itself inhibited by the concerns of North Korea's neighbors: China, Japan and South Korea. Their worries about a nuclear North Korea are real enough, but their dread of a war that could bring regional destruction is even greater.

America cannot walk away from the crisis. The situation demands international punishment if North Korea remains recalcitrant. But as nearby Asian nations assert their growing influence, Washington should prepare for further negotiations with Pyongyang, perhaps at the kind of regional conference suggested by Russia.

— The Baltimore Sun

#### The Left Has an Edge

Left-of-center parties have two decisive advantages over their conservative counterparts. First, they can more readily attack certain sorts of privilege. In many countries, the fiercest opponents of change are those who have traditionally benefited from the restrictive practices established over the years by the middle-class professions: doctors, accountants, lawyers and so forth. The left may be less willing than the right to defer to such interests. Second, the left's motives in reform are less in doubt. As a result, as "socialist" governments in Australia and New Zealand have shown, leftist reformers can often be more radical than right-of-center governments in pursuit of efficiency, as well as in pursuit of equity.

A policy to equip the unemployed for work costs a lot: more often than it costs to keep failing industries afloat. However, measures that improve training opportunities for the unemployed make better sense than measures to defend a dying firm. They speed the creation of jobs in the right industries promoting growth across the economy as a whole.

Welfare reform is even more difficult. It is costly and complicated to help the poor without worsening the poverty trap. A left-of-center party should nonetheless be ambitious in both these areas.

— The Economist (London)

## Resist North Korea With Armed Force if Necessary

By Brent Scowcroft and Arnold Kanter

**WASHINGTON** — This month North Korea deliberately destroyed the information that the International Atomic Energy Agency needed to analyze fuel rods that Pyongyang had removed, without appropriate IAEA supervision, from its 25 megawatt reactor. As a result of this latest North Korean defiance of obligations under the Nonproliferation Treaty, we may never know with confidence whether it already has enough plutonium to make one or two nuclear weapons.

Now an even larger problem looms. Those fuel rods, which currently are in cooling ponds, contain enough plutonium to make four to six nuclear weapons. In less than three months they can be moved to North Korea's reprocessing facility, at which the plutonium is separated from spent fuel. That "reprocessing" could take perhaps another three months. That means that by the end of this year North Korea could have enough fissile material for up to eight nuclear weapons.

We must not let that happen.

A hostile North Korea armed with a growing nuclear arsenal, already flight-testing missiles that can reach Japan, and poised to export nuclear capabilities to countries such as Iran and Libya — this would pose an unacceptable threat to vital U.S. interests. It could substantially increase the risks facing South Korea and the 37,000 U.S. military personnel stationed there, undermine stabil-

further reprocessing is taking place, or America will remove its capacity to reprocess.

In this connection, it should be noted that, aside from possible nuclear waste tanks, no nuclear material would be present in the reprocessing facility until the fuel rods were transferred from the cooling ponds. This means that the timely destruction of the reprocessing facility could entail far less risk of spreading radioactivity than would an attack on a nuclear reactor.

This approach is not intended to be provocative. On the contrary, it is designed to address the very real prospect that a single future act of North Korean defiance could make the already serious North Korean nuclear problem very much worse. The potential military action, if required, is intentionally quite limited and consciously designed to minimize the risks of unintentional damage.

It is worth re-emphasizing that the objec-

tives of the proposed "no more reprocessing" policy also are limited. The approach we outline is designed to prevent a bad problem from becoming worse. By itself, it cannot deal with the one or two nuclear weapons that North Korea may already have. That said, the policy's stated willingness to use military force if necessary should send Pyongyang an unmistakable signal of U.S. determination to resolve past transgressions as well as to preclude future nuclear threats.

The policy is not risk-free. Some believe that any use of military force against North Korea could precipitate an attack against the South and launch a second Korean War. North Korea has threatened that just the imposition of economic sanctions could provoke a North Korean military response. It therefore is imperative that America step up efforts to strengthen U.S. and South Korean defensive military capabilities. Such a build-

up would improve the ability to respond to any North Korean attack and also would reassure Seoul and Tokyo.

More generally, Washington should ensure that its actions and words make clear to Pyongyang that it will not be intimidated by threats and will not be paralyzed by the possibility of war. On the contrary, Pyongyang must be made to understand that if war is unavoidable, the United States would rather fight it sooner than later, when North Korea might have a sizable nuclear arsenal. Likewise, it must understand that if war comes, it will result in the total defeat of North Korea and the demise of the Kim Il Sung regime.

The stakes could hardly be higher. The time for temporizing is over.

Mr. Scowcroft was national security adviser to Presidents Gerald Ford and George Bush. Mr. Kanter was in the State Department in the Bush administration. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## But Why So Much Ado About Kim Il Sung?

By William Pfaff

**P**ARIS — I presume I am not the only person having difficulty understanding why North Korea and the nuclear bomb have become the issue of the hour and the Washington press and political establishment's latest test of President Bill Clinton's "resolve."

The North Koreans appear to have given themselves the necessary plutonium to make a nuclear bomb, but they are generally acknowledged to be far from actually making one.

According to credible analysis, they also do not possess the long-distance missile delivery system to use it strategically, nor has anybody yet provided a plausible scenario of how they could exploit its possession to positive gain.

The principal lesson of 50 years in the nuclear age is that deterrence functions. The United States and the Soviet Union bent

some of their better minds throughout that half-century to finding some way to make positive use of the bomb. The best they could do was elaborate ways by which one side blocked the use of the bomb by the other side in what both recognized would in any case be mutual catastrophe.

Ah, yes, say those impassioned by this issue, but what about irrational leaders, madmen, terrorists who do not count the cost? North Korea supposedly will sell its putative bomb to "rogue regimes," Iran, Iraq and Libya are those usually mentioned. But what will rogue regimes then do with these bombs?

If they put them in missiles or airplanes and bomb others, they cannot avoid being bombed in turn. The motivation of those rogue leaders with whom we have acquaintance has been to survive in power — as is the ambition of Kim Il Sung today.

One can invent scenarios by which rogues and terrorists plant their atomic bombs anonymously in parked cars under the World Trade Center or alongside Buckingham Palace and then blackmail governments. However, terrorists determined to do that need not wait another decade or so for Kim Il Sung's bomb.

Plenty of finished — not hypothetical — weaponry is adrift in the ex-Communist countries right now. Nothing that the United States or anyone else does today to North Korea can spare the world the possibility that someone somewhere may make "irrational" use of a nuclear weapon, now or later. It is pretense to suggest otherwise.

Therefore, what is all this about? For a small and beleaguered country, the nuclear option inevitably seems the sensible one. I am sure it would make Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader, and his son, the Beloved Leader, feel much more secure to have the bomb. It would not actually make them more secure, however, since age and other events beyond their control will terminate their dynasty and are likely to do so well before any North Korean bomb is tested. They are the Caesars of an Asia swept by the storms of change.

And if North Korea is indeed manufacturing nuclear devices, what is anybody going to do about it, other than impose new sanctions, which the Korean regime will ignore? Bombing would appear to risk the explosions and fallout that the intervention would be meant to prevent. An American public unprepared to put soldiers on the ground in Bosnia or Rwanda is not going to approve an invasion of North Korea to seize that country's weaponry.

And finally, why is this Washington's obsession when the countries adjoining North Korea are not themselves willing to do more? If South Korea, China (North Korea's principal source of fuel) and Japan are willing to live with the present situation, or prefer their own methods for dealing with the threat, why should Washington insist on taking the matter into its own hands?

I do not argue that the world would not be a worse place should North Korea possess nuclear weapons. If there were something simple and sensible to do about the problem, I would agree it should be done. But ineffective sanctions, toothless threats and the present media uproar invite realization of the real risk, which is that of non-nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula, involving the American troops now stationed in South Korea from the day it begins. Anyone who remembers what conventional war in Korea was like the last time is unlikely to want to go through it again.

It is a curious feature of life in Washington that obsessions with particular foreign villains appear and disappear with the regularity of the seasons, often with reasoning that bears little examination, so that one wishes that both the administration and its critics took even more Prozac than they do.

If they want a nuclear worry, what about Chernobyl? The nuclear plant there is decrepit and unstable, the risk of another nuclear disaster and fallout a reality, not a scenario.

Western investment and action there could preclude disaster at a cost infinitesimal by comparison with the cost of a conflict with a North Korean regime whose death of natural causes is only a matter of time.

International Herald Tribune

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## In the Philippines, an Asian Success Story With a Difference

By Jaime Zobel de Ayala

**M**ANILA — Since the Cold War ended, East Asia has emerged in the public consciousness as the strongest challenge to the West's continued pre-eminence. The economic performances of Northeast and Southeast Asian countries are frequently lumped together and then compared to those of the United States and other Western nations.

Japan leads the Asian pack, insomuch as far as other Asian economies approximate its features, they are rated successes. So far it has surmounted every challenge to its primacy. Challenges that sapped the strength of other countries have only made it stronger.

Those challenges have included a currency that was too strong, an excessive dependence on foreign oil, and the hostility of major trading partners. As Japan spreads its influence beyond its borders through investment and trade, its self-reliant strength at home has not been diluted, despite its current short-term political headaches.

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## OPINION

## Japan Has a Role to Play For Peace in the Mideast

By Koji Kakizawa

The writer is foreign minister of Japan.

**TOKYO**—In light of recent progress in the Middle East peace process, much interest has been shown in Japan's role in the process and in the region as a whole. I can assure all those interested in the success of this process that Japan has been actively engaged and keenly interested in, and remains deeply committed to, peace in the Middle East.

I have been involved in the search for peace in the Middle East for more than 10 years. Japan has been actively supporting this process from the beginning.

Less than two days after I was appointed minister for foreign affairs, I decided to pay my first official visit to the region. During the visit, I made clear to the regional parties the depth of Japan's support for the peace process, including assistance for the Palestinians of \$200 million over the two years beginning last October, and bilateral assistance to Arab countries that neighbor Israel, including Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Japan's humanitarian assistance, which has been extended to the Children's Hospital in Egypt, refugee camps in Jordan, emergency medical centers in Syria and so forth, was welcomed by local people in all the nations I visited. When I visited Jericho Hospital to donate emergency medical equipment, I was welcomed warmly as the first foreign minister to visit the area since Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed their historic agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area.

In the context of confidence-building, I urged the Arab parties to end their boycott of Israel. It is counterproductive in light of the economic agreement between Israel and the PLO, it contradicts the interests of the Arab parties themselves, and it inhibits foreign investment in the region, including that of Japan.

All the leaders I talked to expressed a firm commitment to peacemaking. The first concrete results of the ongoing peace talks are the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area and the establishment of the Palestinian interim self-government through the agreement signed in Cairo.

The United States had intensively promoted the Israel-Syria negotiation track, sending Secretary of State Warren Christopher to the region twice in recent months. He and I have discussed Middle East issues and promised to cooperate. My impression is that in response to this American initiative, Israel and Syria have changed their attitudes toward the negotiations in a positive way.

There still exist negative factors that might delay the achievement of a comprehensive peace, even in the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, which have produced significant results. Besides those extremists opposed to the peace process, the Palestinians' interim self-government is facing a number of problems stemming from the fact that they have not

had an administrative system before.

Neither party has much time to negotiate; both have to produce tangible results or "peace dividends" in order to further promote the process in the face of opposition. The international community has been playing an increasingly important role in consolidating the efforts of the negotiating parties and the co-sponsors, the United States and Russia.

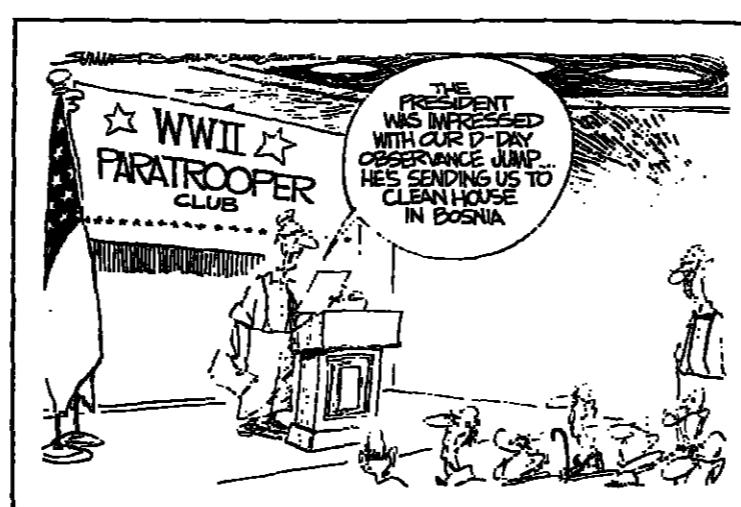
At this juncture, the international community has been asked to help the Palestinians administer their autonomous government by fostering a favorable climate for the Israeli-Palestinian bilateral negotiations, and by promoting mutual confidence for regional cooperation.

I believe that the multilateral talks have effectively supported the bilateral talks. They have provided negotiating parties with the opportunity for confidence-building, and have presented visions of a new Middle East underpinned by cooperation among regional parties.

This is why Japan believes that it should actively support the multilateral talks, to foster an atmosphere that will help keep the peace process moving forward, while building trust and confidence. It is in this arena that Japan has engaged itself most vigorously.

The fundamental objective of the multilateral negotiations is to help regional parties to establish peaceful and constructive relationships that will underpin a new Middle East after peace agreements are concluded.

Since 1992, Japan has participated in all five working groups in the multilater-



al negotiations: those on the environment, regional economic development, water resources, refugees, and arms control and regional security. Japan is particularly proud of its efforts in the environmental group, which it chairs.

Since the beginning of the multilateral negotiations, we have pointed out that those arrangements which lay a foundation for regional cooperation are no less important than are concrete infrastructure projects for a new Middle East.

In the working group on the environment, Japan has proposed the drafting of a regional code of conduct so that governments, private companies and individuals and communities have a fuller understanding of the need for environmental conservation. We hope regional cooperation in this field can be promoted through the establishment of a regional code of conduct.

In the working group on regional economic development, Japan has proposed the establishment and promotion of an action plan for regional economic development that seeks to enhance interdependence among regional parties through the development of tourism-related industries.

We believe that tourism can be an effective means of propelling regional economies. It has the potential to create jobs and attract foreign currency to the whole region.

Japan, with its proven record of efforts on the multilateral stage, can help move the Middle East peace process along by developing the multilateral aspect of its two-track approach in line with the dramatic progress being achieved on the bilateral stage. This two-track approach is necessary for the long-term success of the process, and Japan looks forward to playing a more active role in the Middle East peace process through political, economic and cultural contributions. I, too, intend to take a more active approach to all aspects of the Middle East peace process.

International Herald Tribune

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Make Them Pay for Peace

Regarding "Give the UN the Means" (Letters, April 27):

I read with interest the proposal by one of your readers that UN peacekeeping operations be paid for by a tax on weapons sales. I think, however, that this is impractical on moral and political grounds. Most weapons buyers claim to do so in order to keep the peace; big countries like the United States and France that use such sales as an adjunct to their defense capabilities would reject it out of hand.

I would like to suggest that countries that need UN intervention, wanted or unwanted, be obliged to pay for it. An independent body could issue "peace bonds" to each member state according to its GNP and population. Member states would be required to "loan" money for UN operations on the security of these. Warring parties would have to pay or make arrangements to pay the appropriate interest on the bonds to their various holders or face a vigorous effort to collect the debt.

While it might seem unfair to force

"aggressors" and victims alike to pay the costs of conflict, debt can be a powerful instrument for demonstrating good intentions and a willingness to take on the tasks of responsible government. A "victim" could gain greatly from the support of its friends and creators; an "aggressor" would certainly suffer from the general mistrust in which it is held. In addition, UN humanitarian aid to the victims of war, refugees and displaced persons, could be laid directly at the doorstep of those responsible for their distress.

Vigorous debt collection may not give the same moral satisfaction as the pursuit of a war criminal, but it would provide the immensely practical service of forcing the ideologists and warriors of this world, as well as those "innocent" parties who benefit from their acts, to take responsibility for their ideas and acts.

EILEEN CLOUSE,  
Ballston Spa, New York.

#### Behind Anti-Americanism

Regarding "The Elite and 'Intellectual Hubris'" (May 30) by Richard Grenier and "The American Dynamic: Shaped by

COUNTLESS LANDINGS AT HOME" (May 24) by Richard Reeves:

Your series on Europe and America, "Fifty Years After D-Day," was generally admirable. But the contribution by Mr. Grenier was tendentious. Anti-Americanism has nothing to do with racism; it is a special kind of reaction to America's ubiquitous and powerful presence. Power and success have always created resentment. But precisely because of the "messianic message" of salvation mentioned by Richard Reeves, there is a particularly total rejection of the myths and symbols of America, as well as the American model of society.

Mr. Grenier can, however, rest assured:

The tiny minorities who practice classical anti-Americanism in Europe have

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

**AMHERST**, Massachusetts — For the past year, ever since the Superconducting Supercollider began its inexorable march toward extinction, there have been rumors in the American scientific community that physics is dead.

According to the doomsayers, experimental physicists no longer have the accelerators with which to discover "new physics" and theorists are merely conjuring up beautiful mathematical fantasies with no hope of verifying them.

Then, in April, scientists at the Fermi

National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, announced that they had

convincing evidence to support the existence of the so-called top quark. The top quark is the final missing elementary particle in what physicists call the Standard Model, the prevailing theory of particles and forces that explains how the universe is composed.

The discovery of the top quark, if confirmed, may be the biggest scientific event of the decade. Optimists rejoiced.

As one who has made his living writing about subatomic particles and the scientists who chase them, I would love to join in the chorus. Unfortunately, just like Elvis, physics is still dead. There is almost no federal money for it.

Physicists, a high-rolling bunch

staked their lot with the \$11 billion Tex-

as-supercollider. They bet the house, and

the House (of Representatives) took it

away last June, voting overwhelmingly to cut off funds for the collider. The Senate followed suit in October.

With the supercollider gone, so is any

semblance of an American high-energy physics program. We can blame the physicists for their gamble, but who would have guessed that the collider, so roundly supported at its inception by the Reagan

administration in 1986, would get such a

whopping in 1993? Einstein said a physi-

cist's goal is "to know the mind of God,"

but he never had to deal with the mind

of a congressman.

The scientists at Fermilab must be

congratulated. Their top-quark findings

were a scientific feat of almost unfathomable difficulty. It was a 90-yard

#### MEANWHILE

touchdown pass with five seconds left in the game. Unfortunately, they were

wiped out by six touchdow

What lies ahead? Scientists might take

solace from an editorial in the New York

Times on April 29, which comforted us

with the words: "Physicists are turning to

cheap and imaginative ways of investigat-

ing these phenomena that do not require

expensive, brute-force machines. That is

the soundest approach."

This is like the joke about the drunk

who looks for his keys under the street

lamp because the light is better there.

Much has been made of the new genera-

tion of accelerators that are 10 to 100

times more powerful than conventional

machines on a foot-by-foot basis. Unfor-

tunately, some of these devices are

only 1 centimeter long. Even then their

ponents warn against optimism, saying

the devices won't be ready for serious

particle physics for many years.

The idea of small, cheap physics is an

endearing one, warmly embraced by

anyone who has seen too many Boris

Karloff movies — a frizzy-haired sci-

entist with a foreign accent makes an ac-

celerator out of an eight-track stereo, some

toaster wire and a used Cuisinart.

Particle physics doesn't work that

way. Finding the simplest laws of nature

has never been simple, and rarely cheap.

Even Galileo needed a massive tower

leaning to one side so he could drop

various objects from the top. As luck

would have it, he lived in Pisa.

There is another supposedly bright

area of physics: theory. Theorists re-

quire only pencils, paper and a faculty

lounge. In recent years theoretical ph-

ysics has merged with cosmology and as-

tronomy to make wonderful predictions

about the universe. These so-called

discoveries have been widely reported.

In March, The New York Times Book

Review carried a rave review of two

books, by the theorist Kip S. Thorne

and Michio Kaku, about black holes,

white holes, wormholes, parallel uni-

verses, time travel and 10-dimensional

space-time. These authors, of course,

stated the reviewer, "are not fiction writ-

ers." Really? Then what are they?

David Lindley, a theorist formerly

with Fermilab, told me that such hy-

potheses aren't considered fiction only

because "they haven't been disproved

yet." The same could be said of many

"Star Trek" episodes.

The reviewer says that Mr. Thorne

has been published in "unassailably cau-

sious scientific journals." As Mr. Lind-

ley pointed out, only the math in such

journals is unassailable, not necessarily

the conclusions.

Mr. Lindley became so discouraged

with theoretical physics that he quit the

field to become a science writer. This is

like Donald Trump deciding to become a

billionaire. He published a book last sum-

mer called "The End of Physics," in

which he pointed out that many of today's

trendy theories have never been verifi-

ed by experiment, and can never be.

Take supersymmetry theory, the 10-di-

mensional "theory of everything" which

holds that six extra dimensions, not ap-

## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## AIDS and Suicide: Hard Truths

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Among people with AIDS, it is an open secret. When the time comes, many say, they are going to take control of their death. They are going to enlist the help of friends, family, lovers and sympathetic doctors, and they are going to take an overdose of pills or put a plastic bag over their heads or add a little too much morphine to an intravenous drip, and they are going to kill themselves.

People with AIDS and their advocates say that virtually everyone with the disease at least thinks about suicide when the end is near and wonders how it might be done.

Several studies in New York, California and Texas have consistently shown that people with AIDS kill themselves at a much higher rate than people with other chronic diseases and that the suicide rate among people with AIDS is 10 to 20 times that of the general population.

"In the AIDS community it's widespread, it's ethical, it's noble," said Martin Delaney, the director of Project Inform, an advocacy group for people with AIDS. In part because the community tends to be closely knit, those contemplating suicide often seek the advice of others, including doctors. A study in San Francisco showed that doctors who treat large numbers of AIDS patients are more likely than other doctors to agree to assist in suicides.

But even an advocate like Mr. Delaney cautioned that "this whole assisted-suicide stuff isn't for everyone."

Last month, a New York State task force came out against assisted suicide, while a federal

judge in Seattle ruled that assisting in suicides should be legal. The same month, a jury in Detroit acquitted Dr. Jack Kevorkian of killing a terminally ill patient. And as the experience of people with AIDS has shown, there is little agreement on how far to go in helping a dying person take his or her life.

There are several reasons why AIDS would stand out in eliciting suicide attempts, said Dr. Peter M. Marzuk, a psychiatrist at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, who has studied suicide rates among people with AIDS.

Not only is AIDS debilitating and ultimately fatal, but the infections that take hold when the immune system is weakened and the drugs many patients take both can cause depression or delirium, either of which can elicit suicidal thoughts, Dr. Marzuk said.

A New York doctor told of a friend who tried to kill himself by overdosing on his tuberculosis medication. He tried a second time by taking Darvon, and failed again.

"You don't know how terrible it is when you decide to end your life and then wake up in the morning and find yourself still alive," he told the doctor.

Dr. Delaney said that sometimes people try increasing the amount of intravenous morphine they have been given for pain relief to the point where it will be fatal. "The problem is, they tend to do it gently and gradually and hope they will fade out without pain," he said. "Instead, they can develop tolerance, enormous tolerance."

Many people change their minds as Dr. Marzuk pointed out. "Often people who are suicidal are not truly suicidal," he said. "It's an expression of physical discomfort and psychic distress. As many people as there are who just want power and mastery, there are others who in an impulsive moment of frustration and anger might take pills. I think there are other ways of getting help."

— Gina Kolata  
Sources: Dr. P. Patrick Cleary, University of Minnesota; Dr. Vincent A. Fischetti, New York University

It also can be difficult to time a suicide. Dr. Donald Abrams, a doctor with a large AIDS practice at the University of California at San Francisco, said that time and time again he had seen patients prepare for suicide, then become demented from AIDS and unable to escape the fate they were trying to avoid.

Much else can go wrong as well. One ethicist told of a man in Illinois who tried to smother his lover with a pillow but ended up asphyxiating him just enough to destroy most of his brain's functions.

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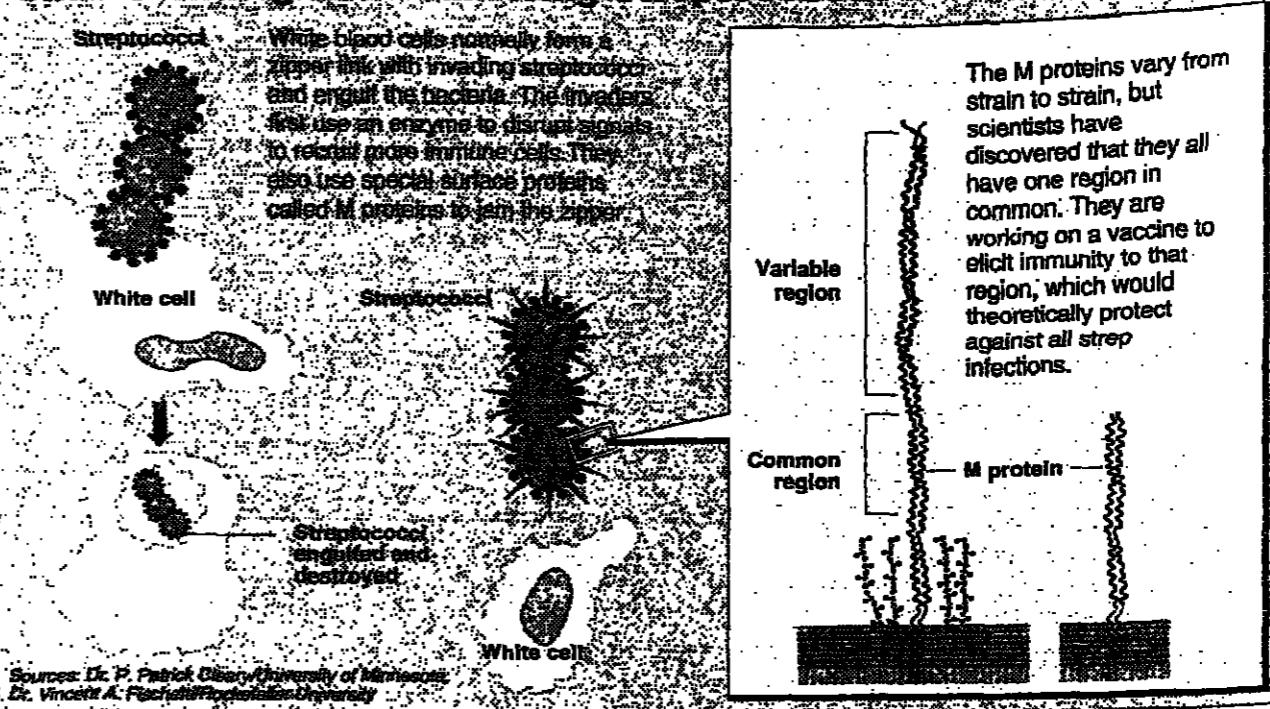
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## Understanding and Countering Streptococcus Defenses



The New York Times

The M proteins vary from strain to strain, but scientists have discovered that they all have one region in common. They are working on a vaccine to elicit immunity to that region, which would theoretically protect against all strep infections.

## Stars: The Birthplace of Planets?

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Peering into the depths of the Orion Nebula, among the glowing gases of a stellar nursery, the Hubble Space Telescope has detected the strongest evidence yet that many newly evolving stars bear the seeds of future planets, suggesting that planets may be a common occurrence in the universe.

In the photographic survey of young stars in Orion, astronomers determined that at least half of them were surrounded by the raw material for planetary formation.

The material swirls about the stars in flattened disks of spreading dust, glowing from the

reflected light of stars all about the region. Closer analysis showed that the disks contain enough mass to produce Earth-size planets, but no planets have been sighted there.

The abundance of these so-called protoplanetary disks in a cluster of young stars, many of them less than 300,000 years old, shows that the ingredients for making planets exist around a significant fraction of stars, astronomers announced. They said this reinforced the probability that many stars had planetary systems.

The new observations with the space telescope's repaired optics were described by Dr. Robert O'Dell, an astronomer at Rice University in Houston, at a news conference at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington. Details of the findings are

to be published in *The Astrophysical Journal*.

"This provides strong proof that protoplanetary disks are a common product of solar formation," Dr. O'Dell said. "And these are prerequisites to the formation of planetary systems."

The discovery is one more important contribution to the accumulating evidence that the sun, one of countless stars, is not alone in having a retinue of orbiting bodies. tantalizing clues of such protoplanetary disks have been observed over the last decade.

In April, radio astronomers said new observations confirmed the existence of two and possibly three large planets around a pulsar, the spinning remnant of an exploded star. This was generally regarded as the first definitive evidence of planets around stars other than the sun.

## BOOKS

ELLA FITZGERALD:  
A Biography of the First  
Lady of JazzBy Stuart Nicholson. Illustrated.  
334 pages. \$23. Charles  
Scribner's Sons.Reviewed by  
Margo Jefferson

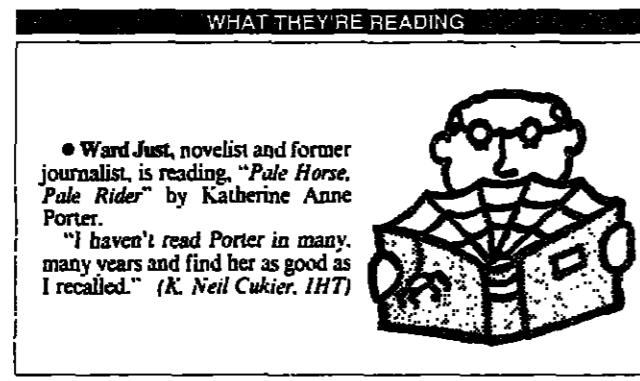
SOME performers win our hearts with their imperfections; others seem so gifted that our love is always accompanied by reservations. That must be why Ella Fitzgerald's cult arouses so much discontent, fame and fortune notwithstanding.

She can't sing the blues, go the complaints. She's girlish but sexless, cordial but distant, and she has no emotional attachment to the lyrics of her songs.

But once that's out of the way, what is left? Pure pleasure that consists of an unfailingly keen sense of rhythmic tempo and pitch; a little, serene voice, and a lightly worn knowledge of just how to mine a song's harmonic necessities and melodic possibilities.

We don't chastise Carole Lombard or Cary Grant for being wonderful comic actors and competent but not wonderful serious ones. Fitzgerald's gifts follow the same course.

She does not confess or dramatize when the songs of love lost or longed for. But when she's in top form, she



I haven't read Porter in many, many years and find her as good as I recalled." (K. Neil Cukier, IHT)

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

that, earned pocket money running the numbers and warning prostitutes when the police came near, dropped out of school, and ran away from the orphanage to which the Board of Education had sent her.

She got her start with the drummer Chick Webb's band, and she led it to the big-time with "A-Tisket, a-Tasket," that pony swing version of a nursery rhyme that seems to capture the essence of every nymphlet from Shirley Temple to Lollo.

When Webb died in 1939, she went on, learning the speedy intricacies of be-bop in the 1940s and playing the role of gracious, tactful, hostess to songwriters like Cole Porter and Irving Berlin in the 1950s.

At first the voice was slightly overcast, in the manner of Connee Boswell. By the 1940s it had entered a zone of vibrant purity, and it remained there for a quarter-century. When it began to decline, along with her health (cataracts and diabetes), she kept performing.

Nicholson follows her ceaselessly, even braving four schedules and her eccentricities, even indiscriminate productivity with clear-eyed intelligence. According to a biography provided by the jazz historian and broadcast Phil Schaap, Fitzgerald recorded nearly every year from 1939 to 1989.

The producer John Hammond once admitted that he didn't notice Fitzgerald's work in the '50s because she wasn't very like Billie Holiday. Chick Webb noticed her, but not, Nicholson shows, without lodging a mean-spirited protest.

"I don't want that old ugly thing!" he declared, to which Kaiser Marshall, a band member with much more foresight, replied, "You damn fool, you better take her!"

Her renditions of Cole Porter and Rodgers and Hart are not distinguished because the lyrics demand savvy theories. She sings Duke Ellington beautifully because she undercuts his too-often saccharine lyrics. And she sings the Gershwins sublimely because they were drawn to high spirits and perpetual youth as she.

Oscar Hammerstein and Jerome Kern might as well have been thinking of her when they wrote:

"She's got the right kind of voice, she's got the right kind of smile, she's got the right kind of heart, she's got the right kind of soul."

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: West: North: East:

Pass: Pass: N.T.: Pass:

Pass: Pass: 6: Pass:

West led the diamond king.

have a trump as an entry whenever West chose to ruff. South had sacrificed a trick, but made it slam.

Playing at the Boston Chess Club, which had long turned from wooden kings and queens to the pasteboard variety, he held the South cards and landed in six spades. North's four no-trump was the Culbertson variety, predating Blackwood: It showed either three aces, or two aces and the king of a bid suit.

When West led the diamond king, South ruffed and regretted his failure to bid a grand slam. But when he took two of dummy's trump winners, he discovered that this set up a trump trick for West, but left South in control. He could play heart winners, and still

the music is sweet, The words are true. The song is you.

Margo Jefferson is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A MAN who made a considerable mark on bridge in its early years was George Sturges, who died in March at the age of 90.

He contributed greatly to the theory of endgames, and was a stickler for exactitude in bridge terminology and other areas. It pained him when no-trump was spelled with a hyphen, as in this column, or as two words, as in England. Thanks in part to his efforts, "no-trump" is now commonly used. He also insisted that the North position is in a duplicate game should correspond to geographic North, and upset some directors by rearranging their table cards.

His book, "Endplay at Bridge Explained," went through many revisions after its appearance in 1932. In it he claimed to have been the first to make the crucial play in the

deal shown. It was a gambit aimed at gaining a tempo, and he called it the "Coffin Cup."

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## CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES.

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U.S.A. + 1-503-222-1111

Canada + 1-800-567-5000

Chile + 020-9317

Colombia - English 900-120-010

Colombia - Spanish 900-130-10-10

Costa Rica + 506-222-1000

Dominican Republic + 809-222-1000

Ecuador + 593-2-200-1000

Honduras + 504-2-200-1000

Nicaragua + 505-2-200-1000

Panama + 507-2-200-1000

Puerto Rico + 1-800-577-2000

U.S. Virgin Islands + 1-800-577-2000

Argentina + 54-11-432-1100

Brazil + 55-11-500-1100

Chile + 56-2-200-1100

Colombia + 57-1-200-1100

Mexico + 52-5-500-1100

Peru + 51-1-200-1100

Uruguay + 598-2-200-1100

Venezuela + 58-2-200-1100

CARIBBEAN

Antigua + 20-444-1000

Barbados + 20-422-1000

Dominican Republic + 20-422-1000

Grenada + 20-444-1000

Jamaica + 20-900-1000

Puerto Rico + 20-787-1000

Trinidad &amp; Tobago + 20-422-1000

Barbados + 20-422-1000

Dominican Republic + 20-422-1000

Grenada + 20-444-1000

Jamaica + 20-900-1000

Puerto Rico + 20-787-1000

Trinidad &amp; Tobago + 20-422-1000

Barbados + 20-422-1000

Dominican Republic + 20-422-1000

Grenada + 20-444-1000

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**DOLLAR: Gap in Rates Widens**

Continued from Page 9  
the best opportunities will be in Japan and Europe.

"It looks as though the dollar might be facing a new test," said John Lipsky, chief economist at Salomon Brothers. "The events of the past few weeks have increased the suspicion among investors that

**Foreign Exchange**

there will be no more increases out of the Fed right now, so they look around somewhere else. Meanwhile, the latest news has increased optimism about the recovery of Europe and Japan. Add that to the continued uncertainty about foreign policy developments, and you have a certain underlying skepticism about the dollar."

The dollar fell as low as 1.6340 Deutsche marks on Wednesday and closed at 1.6365 DM in late trading, down from a close at 1.6462 DM on Tuesday.

Traders said that the dollar's weakness on Wednesday may have been exaggerated by the U.S. currency's decline against the Swiss franc amid speculation that Swiss interest rates were set to rise.

"The Swiss franc's rise against the dollar is dragging the dollar down against the mark," said Chris

Furness, currency strategist at market consulting firm IDEA.

The dollar fell to 1.3725 Swiss francs, weaker than the low of 1.3810 seen last September. It closed on Tuesday at 1.3810 francs.

Hans Meyer, vice president of the Swiss National Bank, was reported to have said this week that there was little room for lower Swiss interest rates and a possibility of higher rates.

Signs that official German interest rates may not be cut in the near future have also undercut the dollar. A cut of five basis points in the Bundesbank's securities repurchase rate, a key money market rate, was in line with expectations.

"The cut was consistent with the policy of modest easing the following week, and there's no sign that it's going to be rushed into cutting official rates," said Nick Stamenkovic, economist at DKB.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 5.3840 French francs, down from a close at 5.6145 francs on Tuesday. Sterling rose to \$1.5213 from \$1.5194, while the dollar was quoted at 102.70 yen, down slightly from 102.73 yen.

(AP, Bloomberg, NYT)

**OPEC: Oil Output Limit Retained**

Continued from Page 9  
States and Europe generally run several dollars a barrel higher than the OPEC average.

Oil prices tumbled late last year to their lowest levels in five years, pinching the producer nations, which depend heavily on crude earnings to fuel their developing economies.

OPEC's secretary-general, Subroto, also said the ministers had

**U.S. Stocks**

decided against holding a meeting, as they usually do, in September. By skipping that session, the group wants to underscore its intention to restrain pumping and drive prices up. Their next conference will be Nov. 16 in Vienna.

Analysts estimate that the cartel, which often is far from its production goal, is pumping about 300,000 barrels a day above its current ceiling of 24.5 million barrels.

OPEC's executive office had advised the ministers that if production gets any higher, buyers could quickly build up their stocks of oil and that could lead to weaker prices.

**B Stocks Track Bond Slump**

U.S. stocks closed broadly lower, tracking bearish bond markets amid concerns the Federal Reserve will need to raise interest rates again in the face of rising commodity prices and a weak dollar. Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age fell 24.42 points to 3,790.41, following four days of gains.

New York Stock Exchange trading was active, with volume of 269.7 million shares, down from 288.38 million on Tuesday. Seven shares fell on the Big Board for every six that rose.

Shares of oil companies were lower as crude oil prices rose to a 12-month high of \$18.6 a barrel up 91 cents from Tuesday. Exxon weakened 1% to 63%, and Chevron edged 1% lower to 44%.

"If these oil prices hold steady, pretty soon you would expect oil stocks eventually catch up and join the rest of the market," said Alvin Silber, oil analyst at Herzog Heinz Geduld.

Some investors used the decline as a chance to buy stocks at lower prices. "This market has gotten overly concerned about interest rates," Thomas Stevens, chief investment officer at Wilshire Asset Management. "Stock prices have been gyrating all over the place as if we have come to some kind of price."

Con. fell 3½ to 14½ after the stock's investment rating was reduced by brokers, when the company made a disappointing presentation to analysts, prompting a Lehman Brothers analyst to downgrade the stock to "neutral" from "buy."

International Game shares fell 1½ to 19½ after the company said it was "comfortable" with the lower end of Wall Street analysts' estimates for the current financial year.

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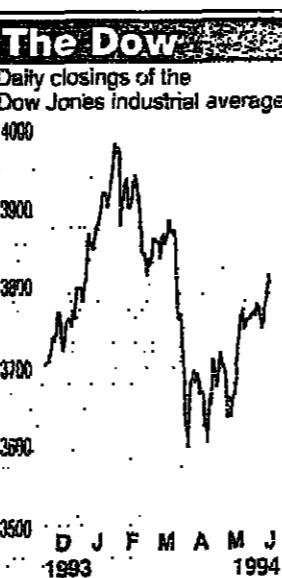
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The Dow Jones industrial aver-



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Source: Associated Press

June 15

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NYSE

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to  
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)



# SPORTS

## The Rangers Win the Cup! The Rangers Win the Cup! The Range

By Joe Lapointe  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — They hoisted high the big silver trophy, passed it around, shook it over their heads. Sometimes they kissed it. Slowly, they skated a ceremonial victory lap before a capacity crowd of 18,200 and an international television audience.

Led by Mark Messier, the New York Rangers had won the Stanley Cup for the first time since 1940, gaining the National Hockey League's championship chalice by beating the Vancouver Canucks, 3-2, in Madison Square Garden.

As of Wednesday morning, the words curse, jinx and hex for North American sports teams belonged solely to the Chicago Cubs and the Boston Red Sox.

The conclusion of this decisive Game 7 in this best-of-seven-game series was incredibly tense, with the Canucks dominating play in the Rangers' zone for the final five minutes, and still having a chance to tie it with the final face-off in the circle to the right of goalie Mike Richter with just over a second to go. Their goalie was on the bench, replaced by an extra attacker.

Then it ended, fireworks exploded in the building while Mike Keenan and Messier, the coach and the captain, embraced. A fan held up a sign that said "Now, I Can Die in Peace."

"The challenge of winning here

after 54 years," Messier said, who won five Stanley Cups with the Edmonton Oilers and scored the goal that won this trophy, "was erasing all the ghosts."

The winner of the Conn Smythe trophy as the most valuable player in the playoffs was Brian Leetch, the attacking defenseman who opened the scoring in Game 7. The Ranger's other goal was scored by

### STANLEY CUP FINAL

Adam Graves: Trevor Linden, the Canucks' captain, scored both of his team's goals.

The first period began with a slow and tentative pace, with the puck often surrounded by several bodies along the boards. But midway through the period, the Rangers quickly scored twice.

Without a goal in the previous two games, Leetch finished a play that began at the other end when he passed to Messier.

He carried the puck down ice and past Paul Bure, the Vancouver superstar, along the right wall, then made a backhand pass, against the grain, to Sergei Zubov. The Rangers' other attacking defenseman held the puck as he closed down the right side while the action seemed to shift into slow motion.

Leetch then sprang into the play, down the other side, took Zubov's pass and beat lunging goalie Kirk McLean on the open side of the net

as Graves occupied a Canuck defenseman in the slot.

Then Graves, without a goal for 10 consecutive playoff games after leading the team in goals during the regular season with 52, scored on the power play.

Again, Zubov played a major role, carrying the puck up ice and passing off at the Vancouver blue line after drawing two defenders. He gave it to Alexei Kovalev, who passed the puck from left to right to Graves, on the goalie's doorstep.

The Canucks twice came close to scoring on the same shift, late in the period. First, Greg Adams beat Richter with a shot between the pads, but the puck trickled wide of the post. Next, Bure circled the net and flipped a shot that entered the crease, trickled through the paint inches from the goal line and then exited out the other side.

In the second period, the Rangers had several good scoring chances in the first five minutes, but the Canucks got the goal.

With the Rangers on a power play and the referee, Terry Gregson, about to call a delayed penalty on them, McLean left his net for an extra attacker because play was stopped as soon as the Rangers touched the puck.

They never did. The extra attacker was Linden, who sailed down ice with Leetch in pursuit and beat Richter on a chip shot from the forehand at 5:21.

With just under six minutes to a

goal, LaFayette got by 3-1 at 13:29 on a power-play goal by Messier. Although he didn't get an assist, the goal again was created by Zubov, who moved the puck from the blue line to the slot, where Messier, Graves and Brian Noonan all had chances.

The Canucks opened the third period on the attack, forechecking the way they had in their victories in Games 5 and 6, trying to batter the Rangers' short-handed corps of defensemen and force them into turnovers.

The Rangers went up by 3-2 at 13:29 on a power-play goal by Messier. Although he didn't get an assist, the goal again was created by Zubov, who moved the puck from the blue line to the slot, where Messier, Graves and Brian Noonan all had chances.

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ART BUCHWALD

**Nothing but the Truth**

**WASHINGTON** — The tobacco companies are striking back at their detractors with full-page advertisements giving their side of the story. They are using their CEOs to tell the truth on how safe tobacco is.

I have mixed feelings on this. On the one hand, I am a born-again non-smoker and I no longer believe in smoking. On the other hand, since I write a newspaper column, I certainly know that the print media can use all the revenue from advertisements it can get.

The tobacco people have inspired other industries to launch similar "educational" campaigns.

For example, the Poison Gas Manufacturers have raised a giant war chest to combat their critics who maintain that gas is bad for you.

Howard Cayne, the president of Goodfellow Poison Gas, intends to take his message to the public.

He told me: "The Poison Gas executives are sick and tired of being scapegoats for the health lobbies and the do-gooders in Congress who don't believe in free choice when it comes to poison gas. Our position has always been that you can never have a gas-free society because you can't stop people from enjoying themselves."

"Besides, poison-gas products generate enormous taxes that pay



Buchwald

**'Beauty and the Beast' Sets a Broadway Record**

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Despite winning only one Tony award — for costume design — "Beauty and the Beast," the Disney Co. extravaganza, has claimed a Broadway record with single-day ticket sales of \$1.3 million.

The total, on the day after the awards presentations, surpassed the previous single-day sales high of \$920,000, recorded by "The Phantom of the Opera" on the day its box office opened in November 1987.